

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

Two B or not two B, that is the question—Topeka. Aye, aye, so it is; but which one will it be? Ben or Blaine?

They are having lots of trouble down at Buenos Ayres. We print this item of information for the use of those who would like to borrow some.

Gen. Butler, the Bay state warrior-statesman, declares that the American flag should wave from the north pole. Everybody agrees with him, and that he be commissioned forthwith to place it there.

Miss Braddon is said to be very careless about the style and material of her garments. Those who have read them say there is evidence of a similar carelessness in the style and material of Miss Braddon's novels.

Since the melancholy fact that there is no money in the Indiana treasury to pay her legislators has been divulged, that state has subsided to fourth place as a producer of office-seekers. That is where Ohio had the call on her, for once.

Miss Zoe Gayton, the female pedestrian, who left San Francisco August 27, for a tramp across the continent to New York, has passed Detroit. She is accompanied by a favorite spaniel and two representatives of the parties who have made wagers on her success.

After months of vacillating on the question of location of the world's fair the directors have done what ought to have been done at the beginning, i. e., choose a location where the fair can be held as a whole. The lake front at Jackson has been abandoned and the whole thing will be concentrated at Jackson's park. Now let them get down to business and proceed with the work of making ready for the great event-to-be.

If Cleveland wants the nomination, and he wants everything, there are no Democratic leaders who will oppose him. They "dissent." But that anti-sewer letter will defeat him at the polls.—Lawrence Journal.

So we all hope, but if the hope were based on the attitude and action of our party in congress on that question, they are bound to confess that opposition to his re-election will have to come from some other source. Not a pleasant reflection.

The quarrels of the Irish leaders are causing much suffering among the poor tenants who have been fighting the wreck rents under the plan of campaign. That method of warfare against the landlords was supported largely by friends in America. The dual leadership has caused legal complications as to the control of the funds, and the money is for the time locked up and out of reach of the tenants. What can be raised in Ireland has to be used by the respective factions for campaign purposes, and there is nothing left for the people who need money most.

This morning's dispatches state the nomination by the president, of ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio, to succeed the late Secretary Windom to the treasury portfolio. In the absence of any recently expressed and pronounced opinions upon the silver coinage and currency questions, which are at present the absorbing ones in national politics, it is impossible to say how the appointment will be received by the country. The presumption is that Mr. Foster is in accord with the administration, and everybody knows what that is. It is not probable that there will be any hesitation to his confirmation by the senate.

The Emporia Republican strongly endorses the grain inspection bill now pending in the legislature. "There appears to be no good reason why this bill should not become a law. If the grain shipped out of Kansas is properly inspected on this side of the state line there will be no necessity for an inspection on the other side. Inasmuch as the Kansas grain growers pay the fees in any event, it is only a matter of sound state policy to have the work done on Kansas soil by Kansas officials. It would seem that the bill ought to go through both houses without opposition." Kansas City, Mo., is opposing it, of course, and is supported by the railroads. But there is nothing surprising in this: it is a matter of vital concern to both that the measure should fail. And herein is the strongest argument in its favor, as indicated by the Republican.

Senator Stockbridge has launched a scheme almost as ambitious as that of Gen. Booth, but instead of doing it by the indirect method of popular subscription he seeks to saddle it on the government. That would be a great stride toward nationalization. What is eminently wise and proper as a private move is altogether different when put upon the people's performance. Mr. Stockbridge introduced a bill to incorporate the National Guarantee Loan and Development Company of the United States. The company has for its objects the amelioration of the condition of the poor; the development of the unoccupied farming and mineral lands by furnishing the necessary means to cultivate and operate them; the development of natural resources; the establishment of industries on the co-operative plan; the construction and maintenance of non-sectarian schools, colleges, hospitals and asylums.

Kansas appears to be getting into the swim of returning prosperity despite all the adverse environments that have conspired to intimidate and hold her back for a year or two past. Reports from all over the state indicate a surprising large amount of grain still in the hands of producers and that it is now moving to market in a lively stream and bringing fair prices. The amount of live stock in the country is also larger than has been supposed and its condition exceptionally fine, and that that is put upon the markets is bringing very satisfactory prices. In mercantile lines, the merchants generally report very good trade, and especially so the wholesalers and jobbers. Taking the business situation all together, therefore, the outlook for the immediate future is most auspicious, and this is heightened by the present flattering prospects for big crops this year.

IS IT A REVOLUTION OR BUT AN INSURRECTION?

We spent a couple of days in Topeka the past week.

No man capable of measuring in any degree the spirit that sways his fellows in aggregations, or who possesses the intuitive capacity of delineating individual character by reading the face of his subject, could fail of being profoundly impressed with the ensemble of that body of Kansans of whom Peter Elder, Sam Wood and Dunkin of Punkin are conspicuous integral factors, and who, encouraged by sixteen apostolic messengers and abetted by fifty old farmers, deaf to every present appeal and blind to all past showings, with such persistent doggedness and unflinching determination are endeavoring to right the wrongs, to mold the destinies and to consummate all the material, moral and educational interests of a million of people.

As we went only and solely for the purpose of seeing, we saw, and then came away. We have looked upon about every legislative body that has convened in Kansas, from the Territorial assemblies of Leocompton and Lawrence, in the Fifties, down to the present, but never upon one like this. He who, as a stranger, has ever been disconcerted by the wide, open-eyed gaze of a room full of school children, or stood abashed by the intent and expectant stare of a stranger assembly may imagine something of the alert, perceptive and visual contemplation which is accorded the individual, who, for the first time, seats himself in front of that confraternity that elevated Peffer, the unknown pedagogue, whiskers and all, to a seat in the most dignified legislative body in the world.

We went expecting to find the counterpart of a state grange or a rural congressional convention, but found instead a conference of Non-conformists with ecclesiastical solemnity dissenting to all claims save and except their own. Venerated usages, traditional obligations and vested rights have become senile, passé and absolutely obsolete with him who deigns not to rise, cries out from his seat "Mr. Speaker, I move that all rules be suspended and that ray bill be read a third time and passed now."

And did we learn anything else? Yes. We discovered in every one of them a newly arisen John the Baptist crying aloud, and caring for neither Pharisee or Sadducee, for neither Republican nor Democrat, steadfast alone in a faith that would remove old Popocatepetl, that they are short on their camel's hair and the market has gone to pieces on their locusts and wild honey.

And more. They appreciate that they are recognized in some sense as a standing protest against any further acquiescence in the existing arrangements of industry, and the distribution of wealth, coupled with their vehement expression of the desire to improve the condition of the great toiling and enduring strata of mankind with which they have allied themselves, that substra that renders philanthropic schemes for the amelioration of conditions necessary, and yet who are just as good as the Vanderbilts, the Goulds or the Princes of Wales. They know, or think they know, that the depressions and discouragements which overshadow the great majority of the children of this world can be removed, that the evils which men accepted in the past as Heaven ordained, or at best inevitable, can and must be wiped out.

And more. They have come to comprehend, in a vague way maybe that there is a community of interests binding closely the material prosperity of all the Mississippi valley states from Ohio to Colorado and from Dakota to Alabama, against which interests are arrayed the power of this nation as directed through the financial channels and the manufacturing centers of the east, and found crystallized in the McKinley bill, which one-sided enactment Blaine still protests is an outrage against the west—and is found potent in all the financial legislation of congress since the close of the war. They see that the gold bugs have committed Cleveland to paper, and Harrison also in his messages, so that whether the Republicans or the Democrats triumph all the interests concerned and sustained by the non-producing Wall street will be safe, and that the producing people of the great Central west will still be left prostrate to be fleeced and robbed at pleasure. They have learned from dire and distressing experience that the great central area, out of which is produced the wealth of the country, can get nothing except as it is doled out through the tolling gates of the Atlantic seaboard; that money comes to them only in such volumes as the theorist and speculator of the commercial centers of the east may deem sufficient, and that nothing of all that the farmer produces is adequately protected, while all that he buys even of the common necessities, are made extortionate by a high tariff.

There is, in short, no more emphatic object lesson that these are times of discontent than the lower house of the Kansas legislature. It is not despondency, much less despair, but disquiet, dissatisfaction with the inequalities which hedge men about. Where men formerly asked but for enough to eat and to wear, with plenty of work or labor, now enlarged freedom and more abundant immunities are dreamed of, through co-operation; are dreamed of so vividly that they become day-thoughts conned over hourly. They argue, what is free government and national independence with all their multiplicity of modern labor saving devices worth, if the individual is not lifted to a higher type of civilization? They are awakening to the fact that the commercial, financial and industrial-controlling millionaires of the world are inadequately checked in their greed, as they are in ambitions, selfish opinions, and still more selfish rule.

What will be the result of this winter's work? We don't know. Probably little or nothing, so far as the statutes of the state are concerned. But there is a leavening working up there at Topeka that seems as little comprehended by the politicians of the old parties as these same politicians comprehended the causes which led up to the EAGLE's prediction of this element of its rebellion of a year or two ago. It is a force and power which if not mitigated by an appeasement of justice will sweep from its path all opposition, and before whose ardent spirit the old parties of the state and nation alike, will exale like morning dews.

WHY IS KANSAS CRANKY?

Why is Kansas cranky? Why do her people insist upon crystallizing all of the extreme notions of the times into laws, knocking down her statutes with prohibitory enactments and with rules of life such as might be sought out for the government of children? Kansas people are intelligent beyond the age, and the intellectuality of her representative men has never been questioned. This being true, they must know that it is liberal-minded citizens that build up great communities, and that liberal-minded men only build and construct great cities. With illiberal people enterprise is impossible; with narrow people expansion is out of the question. No liberal or broad-minded class will seek a state either to make homes in, or do business in, whose laws are repressive and coercive. Upon the other hand, restrictive legislation and intolerant rule drive out the generous, unbiased and spontaneous elements such as inspire life and encourage activity. Kansas people realize this, yet Kansas has not only loaded down her statutes with prohibitory legislation of every conceivable character, but elected a house of representatives whose average member would resort to the rack and screw to enforce his ideas as soon as would John P. St. John or Bernard Kelly. The state senate all last week had under consideration a bill which practically forbade any boy from learning a trade by compelling him to be in school a certain number of months every year. Another bill was forced through the house prohibiting any school teacher using tobacco. And so we go concocting crankism, compressing and narrowing our lives and environments as a people until our liberal classes are seeking other states and the progressive elements everywhere stand aghast and refuse to have any part with such a people. Might not a little reformation of our reform prove profitable?

That is certainly a remarkable contest that is now going on in the Illinois legislature over the election of a United States senator. As our readers are doubtless aware, that august body consists of 101 Democrats, an even 100 Republicans, and three worthy titles of the soil who belong to a species of Farmers' Alliance known as the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association. These three gentlemen have been reading the story of the frog that swallowed the snake, and have made up their minds to go the ambitious amphibian several points better. In other words as they hold the key to the situation, and as neither the Democrats nor the Republicans can possibly secure a majority without them, they have apparently concluded to hold out against both parties, in the hope that one of the two will surrender and vote for the F. M. B. A. candidate. Everything comes to those who wait, and if the three agricultural Solons can wait long enough success may ultimately crown them as the Napoleons of contemporary politics. Meanwhile, the quarrel is, at any rate, an interesting one.

POLITICAL NAPOLEONS.

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THAT OKLAHOMA FIGHT.

They are having a big fight over the county seat in Canadian county, Oklahoma. It seems that Canadian City, Frisco and El Reno are involved with one election already gone through with and no decision. Yesterday the EAGLE received three communications respectively from the three points named, each of which is devoted to the abuse of one or the other of the candidates. We publish neither of them. The readers of the EAGLE have no interest in the fight outside of a desire to hear the result.

Trade always goes where the money is, and the east works the fact for all it is worth.

The banquet of the Topeka Press club at the Copeland house on Wednesday night was a very handsome affair. It was attended by newspaper men from all parts of Kansas. Arthur Carper, president of the club, acted as master of ceremonies. The oldest editor present was Father Baker, whose snowy head contrasted vividly with the booming pool of Victor Murdock, the youngest member of the profession in attendance.—Kansas City Star.

A Georgia Accountant.

Here is a bill that was presented for work done when the capitol was in Millersville. For many years the original paper was preserved in the executive department, and to this day it is a traditional joke at the capitol.

"The state of Georgia vs. J. M. Harper. To two wooden buckets, \$2. 'One wooden do \$1. 'One wooden do \$1. Balance due \$1. Please remit.' The account is correct. Two buckets were sent, at \$1 each. One bracket 'wood do'—was satisfactory.

The other 'wooden do'—wouldn't do, and credit for that was duly given, leaving a balance of \$1 due.

Governor Northen is a veteran school teacher and rather prides himself on being "hard to stump" on catch problems.

But that account "stumped" him, and he had to acknowledge it after puzzling it over for some time.

He took a fancy to it, too, and got off the joke on the next man that called.

The President's Indian Cognomen.

The impressions of the Indians relative to the personal appearance of President Harrison were the same. "Cute-Man-with-a-Belly" was what He Dog, of Pine Ridge, called him, and then the big band of warriors let out a grunt of endorsement.

For the Eagle.

A FEBRUARY MOOD.

The gray rain has hauled in the trees, And clove a silver armor fast. On sudden snowflakes best and brown, Which misty sighs of gory past, Is set a lustrous pale crown: Each spray of weed or rose branch out, Blushes white as frozen coral out, Dark purple in the track, Are thickened white around the track: Till dim twilight the gray clouds died Their lives away, so dim and fast: The pearl white mist the sad sky hid, And on the pines boom spread, The fog wreath shades of smoky, O heart of mine! O heart of mine! Tomorrow morn the sun will shine, O rare day of drifting tears, Thy brooding grief dark match mine own; Thy mood so drear and weeping cold, Both marry life's sad side and cold, Thy strange, far death, a shroud: Then darkness and the silent tomb, The voices hushed in mystery, And sad soul's waiting in the gloom, But through the low clouds do I see, Love's dim white star shine down on me, To teach me what a heaven might be, O heart of mine! O heart of mine! Beyond the grave the sun will shine.

TARIFF A MATTER OF BUSINESS.

The competition between nations in trying to secure a profitable market for their surplus product was never in any age so intense as at present. By the aid of improved machinery all progressive nations are producing more of the products of skilled or unskilled labor, than can find a profitable market in the country in which they are produced.

To obtain a profitable market for the accumulating surplus is the question which is perplexing the minds of statesmen, the world over. By means of a one-sided development of our industrial forces we increased the production of farm products much faster than the needs of the people required, and by so doing we not only injured ourselves but forced a large proportion of the farmers of Great Britain and Ireland to emigrate or become day laborers in the manufacturing cities. Free trade brought wheat to England which sold at so low a price that the English farmer became bankrupt. This is a question on which no farmer can afford to deceive himself. As free trade ruined the farming interests in England, would it not have the same effect the country? A tariff for revenue only would force us to get our wool from Australia, our cotton and woolen goods from England, our coal from Nova Scotia, our iron ore from Spain and our structural iron, steel and locomotives from Belgium. This would be buying in the cheapest market without being prevented by government interference. The United States would, under the operations of these altered conditions, become a good country to emigrate from.

As free trade will sooner or later bring all nations that tolerate it to the level of the lowest, it is refreshing to contemplate by contrast the protective side of the tariff. By means of protection we are enabled to give employment to our own people at living wages and to elevate the foreigners who come to these shores to a higher degree of prosperity than he could possibly attain in the land of his birth. It is by protection that we can induce capital, which is proverbially timid, to engage in manufacturing enterprises giving employment to thousands of artisans who will consume the products of our farms, and consequently lessen the surplus for exportation, thereby raising the price of our wheat, pork and beef.

It is only by protection that we can prevent the outflow of gold for the purchase of articles that American ingenuity is capable of producing. Hereafter we were classed in Europe in the same category as the most civilized, because we exported raw materials and imported materials which required for their production the highest mechanical skill. Nearly 116 years ago our predecessors, led by the immortal Washington, commenced the good fight which resulted in political independence. In this year of our Lord, led by America's greatest statesman, we commenced again the good fight which, under God, will secure to us industrial independence.

The much-abused McKinley bill was understood in England much better than in the United States. The London Times assured its readers that its object was "to levy blackmail on every country of Europe for the benefit of the United States." Already its effects are felt in England. Many English manufacturers are preparing to move their plants to this country, as they find it impossible to compete with the American manufacturer.

In the telegraphic dispatches we lately find many such items as the following: "Mitchell & Sheppard of Bradford, England, have secured an assignment of liabilities placed at \$415,000. The firm was engaged in the manufacture of alpaca, mohair, woolen and worsted goods, and its failure is attributed to the operation of the McKinley bill." For each man that loses his employment in any country in Europe engaged in working for the American market, a man will be set to work here producing similar goods, thus giving to our farmers more consumers for the products of our own farms.

The reciprocity clause of the McKinley bill is also encouraging, particularly to farmers.

We are indebted to Blaine for that clause which has already opened a way for our wheat, pork and beef to enter the Republic of Brazil, Cuba, Mexico and other South American states are negotiating with the state department for similar trade agreements. There is but one drawback that can injure us in this arrangement, i. e., our want of ships. Their sugar, coffee, hides, and India rubber are brought to us by English ships. When these ships unload in New York they take our wheat, hard, etc., to England. They next take a cargo of British manufactures to Rio Janeiro and again sail for New York, thus making triangular voyages.

As wheat cannot be grown to any extent in the equatorial regions of Brazil it consequently is a duty which our congressmen owe to the farmer to pass without further delay the shipping bill approved by the senate. The passage of this act will have the effect of establishing steamship lines between the Gulf of Mexico and the ports of the different South American countries, and with "a Yankee ship and a Yankee crew" we will compete for the carrying trade with our commercial rivals.

Yours respectfully,

Glen Mary Farm, Feb. 17, 1891.

Stood it up About Right.

The Wichita EAGLE says the Champion wants the eagle for reciprocity. The EAGLE is right about that. It would hardly be possible to have too much of that kind of a good thing.

Should Not and Will Not.

The silver question is an important one, but it should not lead the people of this country to forget that the McKinley tariff law is in existence.

OKLAHOMA IN BRIEF.

There are about ninety-three teachers in Logan county outside of the superintendent.

Guthrie's share of the federal school fund appropriation is about a little over \$10,000.

A large acreage of cotton will be planted in Canadian county the coming season, says the Herald.

At Guthrie, by consent of both parties, the question of the recharter will be carried into the supreme court at once.

The Journal insists that thousands and tens of thousands of strangers will make Oklahoma City their starting point for the Pacific coast lands.

Thomas Fox, a well digger near Matthews, fell from a dirt box on Monday and was instantly killed. He has no relatives in this country so far as known.

Connellism J. C. Rock died in Oklahoma City Thursday morning about 6 o'clock of heart trouble. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the remains were buried by that order.

The result of the county seat election in Canadian county is as follows: For El Reno, 98; Frisco, 87; Canadian City, 34. Neither place receiving a majority of all the votes cast, as provided by law, there was no choice, and another election will be held.

Secretary Noble declared it his belief that the Cherokee have "only an easement in the Strip lands, which congress has power to take at an end upon reasonable compensation for such interest." What everybody has been saying for months.

On Thursday and Friday Judge Berger married, in a court room in Guthrie, Mr. Charles A. Compton, aged 46, and Miss Jennie Johnson, aged 28, both of Oklahoma City; Samuel J. Lamb, aged 29, and Miss Geddes, aged 18, of Frisco; Mr. Ben F. Moch, aged 30, and Rosa Quier, aged 16, of Crescent.

Rucker and Hathaway were held under \$500 to appear before the district court at Oklahoma City to answer to the charge of inducing Brodie Fuller and Eva Lincoln to leave their homes for the purpose of concealing them. The girls both made a full confession of the whole story or their marriage and return.—Journal.

State Capital: The choice lands of the Iowa and Sac and Fox country will be in great demand. The lands are east of Guthrie, thus making them entirely with the rain belt. There will never be a drought in that country to speak of. The soil is very fertile, water is abundant, and the grass grows rank, affording pasturage the whole year round. As a fruit country it is not excelled anywhere.

The territorial board of education held a meeting in Guthrie, Thursday, and formulated a scale of teachers' wages, which will prevail throughout the territory. The federal census shows the number of persons of school age in the territory to be 17,133. The federal appropriation for school purposes is \$1,000,000. This makes the per capita a small fraction, less than \$2.72. After comparing the appropriation to each county, with the number of teachers employed to run the schools, the board established the following scale of wages:

For a teacher holding a third grade or temporary certificate, per month, \$25.00. For a teacher holding a second grade certificate and teaching an ungraded school or a grade if a graded school, per month, \$30.00.

For a teacher holding a second grade certificate, and while teaching one school, serving as principal of a town or township school, per month, \$35.00.

For a teacher holding a first grade certificate, and while teaching one school, acting as principal of a town or township school, \$40.00.

For principal of the schools of Norman or Muskogee, per month, \$45.00. For superintendent of the public schools of Guthrie or Oklahoma City, \$50.00 per month.

The above scale is based on a term of four months school.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Absent in Body, Yet Present in Spirit.

From the Kansas City Star. The Wichita EAGLE is so well organized now that it runs itself when Marsh Murdock and young Victor are both away.

A Flourishing Industry.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The business of making ex-senators has been one of the chief political activities of the country in the past few weeks.

Make Unreasonable Bosses.

From the Kansas City Globe. Speaker Elder objects to women suffrage because it will bring into politics designing women who play all kinds of infamous tricks in order to carry the primaries. Evidently trying of Mesdames Lease and Diggs. Females make very unreasonable bosses.

Make a Model Judge.

From the Emporia Republican. The former judge at Medicine Lodge, McKay, is holding court, and is also holding his own with the lawyers. It is said his decisions are just, though not always in accordance with the technicalities of the law. If that is true, McKay is the right man in the right place. Justice is what the people want, not technicalities.

The Loss Made Good.

From the Pratt Times. The Wichita EAGLE's legislative report is by far the most comprehensive and readable of all we have seen this session. The absence of a column of editorials that was such a taking feature of the EAGLE of late can readily be excused while Victor Murdock, its author, continues to send such delightful "reads" from Topeka.

Holds Them to the Bargain.

An eastern judge has decided that a man cannot get a divorce from his wife because her private character before her marriage was not so good as she represented. If a divorce were allowed for a little thing like that, then anybody who concealed before marriage any slight personal matters, such as bad temper, defective education, physical defects and so on, and would be liable to be divorced as soon as found out. In point of fact, argued the judge, if divorce were to be granted because false representations had been made on points like these, then what marriage would stand in case one or the other of the parties desired its annulment? On the whole it is rather rough on matrimony.

THE BUSY TOWN OF PUNTA ARENAS.

A Pen Picture of the Most Southern Town of the American Continent. We reached Punta Arenas in the night, anchored and slept happily until daylight, and when we awoke found the town so busy that we were obliged to leave the ship at once. At length the captain of the port came on board, and we were at liberty to go ashore; but the landing was difficult and dangerous owing to the roughness of the water and the primitiveness of the moles we had to be hoisted out of the ship's boat with ropes.

The town does not offer much to interest the visitor. In the bay are two coal hulks, an American schooner, at anchor, several small coasting schooners used for seal fishing and local service and a Chilean survey steamer.

To the north of the town lies a government depot with half a dozen hulks lying on the sandy shore and looking from a distance like gigantic castles of stone. Still further to the north is an old lighthouse tower, painted red and white, which was used by the German astronomical mission at the time of the last passage of Venus. Beyond the lighthouse the land becomes flat and stretches out into the water, forming a long, narrow spit.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

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Dr. G. C. Osceola, Lowell, Mass.

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Dr. J. F. Kitchener, Conway, Ark.

Allen C. Smith, Pres., UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

The Centaur Company, 71 Murray Street, New York City.

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sunny spit, with a conical beacon on the extreme point. Hence the name of the settlement—Sandy Point. The town is of very recent origin, but it has grown rapidly and now has a population of 600 souls, the whole Territory de Magallanes having a population of 2,083, of whom about 800 are foreigners of various nationalities, the chief capitalists and business people being German or English.

The houses are solidly built of wood, the best of them having corrugated iron roofs. Most of the buildings are painted white; some have walls and roofs of the same deep red color; the roofs are, of course, sharply pointed to throw off the rain. The general aspect of things here is new and prosperous. The principal business houses are German. Punta Arenas is a free port and the great center for supplying the sheep farms and various settlements on the opposite islands of the Tierra del Fuego group, southern Patagonia and the Falkland Islands. In these rainy and apparently inhospitable regions the great industry is sheep farming. There is also much gold dust in the rivers and torrents, and silver and coal mines in the neighborhood, but hitherto they have not been worked with success.

It is curious to note that the shepherds who come to Punta Arenas to buy goods and provisions often pay in gold dust, which they gather in the streams near which their flocks are feeding. Skins and furs form a second important industry; seal and sea otter skins in the various channels between the islands of Terra del Fuego and the Strait of Magellan, and three times a year the Patagonian Indians ride into Punta Arenas to sell the produce of their hunting excursions, namely, puma, ostrich, guanaco and silver fox skins. The exportation of furs is an important business here, and the port standing as it does in the regular steamer track, is destined to great and greater prosperity.

When we returned on board we found two Danish fur dealers displaying their stock of merchandise and endeavoring to do business with the passengers. The skins were spread out over the hatch on the aft deck—ostrich, guanaco, seal, otter, puma, fox—looking soft and warm, and interspersed with a few Indian curiosities, such as bows, arrows, spears, lacoon, shell work, spurs, model of bark canoes and the like. The boats, which the Patagonians and their pupils, the Argentine gauchos, use to hunt the ostrich. The Osiris landed our mail bag and a dozen sacks of potatoes, and took on board a quantity of ostrich feathers to be delivered in Havre, and then proceeded on her way.—Theodore Child in Harper's.

It Must Have Been Chilly.

You think you have it cold here in Boston, you should live in the north-west winter. There they have no such sudden changes as we do here, but it is a continuous bitter cold all along. It's not damp, but dry and clear. And such snow as falls is dry as meal. People here wear moccasins, but never get their feet wet, except in case of a prolonged thaw. But—cold! Why, man, I could talk to you about it from now till